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Cumberland Presbyterian—Services second Sunday in each month.—Rev. James Barnett, pastor.
M. Church—Services third Sunday in every month.—W. P. Cook, pastor.
Methodist Episcopal—Services fourth Sunday and Sunday night in every month.—Rev. J. A. Humphrey, pastor.
Union Sunday School every Sunday morning at half past eight o'clock.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

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A. L. Morton, Clerk, Hartford.
K. R. Merrill, Master Commission, Hartford.
C. W. Phillips, Sheriff, Hartford. Deputies—G. W. Bauger, Hartford, S. P. Taylor, Beaver Dam, R. H. Cooper, Fordville, S. L. Fulton, Ceresville.
Court begins second Mondays in May and November, and continues three weeks each term.

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Hon. Joseph Haverstick, Attorney, Owensboro.
H. L. Wise, Jailer, Hartford.
Court begins on first Mondays in April and October and continues two weeks each term.

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Capt. Sam. K. Cox, Clerk, Hartford.
J. P. Sanderford, Attorney, Hartford.
Court begins on the first Monday in every month.

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S. Smith Pittsburg, Surveyor, Sulphur Springs.
Thos. H. Russell, Coroner, Sulphur Springs.
R. P. Reese, School Commissioner, Hartford.

MAJISTRATES' COURTS.

CANBY DISTRICT—NO. 1.

H. Balford 21 1 5 4
F. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
A. N. Brown 21 1 5 4
D. J. Wilson 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4

CANBY DISTRICT—NO. 2.

H. Balford 21 1 5 4
F. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
A. N. Brown 21 1 5 4
D. J. Wilson 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4

CANBY DISTRICT—NO. 3.

H. Balford 21 1 5 4
F. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
A. N. Brown 21 1 5 4
D. J. Wilson 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4

CANBY DISTRICT—NO. 4.

H. Balford 21 1 5 4
F. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
A. N. Brown 21 1 5 4
D. J. Wilson 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4

CANBY DISTRICT—NO. 5.

H. Balford 21 1 5 4
F. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
A. N. Brown 21 1 5 4
D. J. Wilson 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4

CANBY DISTRICT—NO. 6.

H. Balford 21 1 5 4
F. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
A. N. Brown 21 1 5 4
D. J. Wilson 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4

CANBY DISTRICT—NO. 7.

H. Balford 21 1 5 4
F. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
A. N. Brown 21 1 5 4
D. J. Wilson 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4

CANBY DISTRICT—NO. 8.

H. Balford 21 1 5 4
F. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
A. N. Brown 21 1 5 4
D. J. Wilson 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4

CANBY DISTRICT—NO. 9.

H. Balford 21 1 5 4
F. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
A. N. Brown 21 1 5 4
D. J. Wilson 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4

CANBY DISTRICT—NO. 10.

H. Balford 21 1 5 4
F. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
A. N. Brown 21 1 5 4
D. J. Wilson 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4

CANBY DISTRICT—NO. 11.

H. Balford 21 1 5 4
F. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
A. N. Brown 21 1 5 4
D. J. Wilson 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4

CANBY DISTRICT—NO. 12.

H. Balford 21 1 5 4
F. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
A. N. Brown 21 1 5 4
D. J. Wilson 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4

CANBY DISTRICT—NO. 13.

H. Balford 21 1 5 4
F. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
A. N. Brown 21 1 5 4
D. J. Wilson 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4

CANBY DISTRICT—NO. 14.

H. Balford 21 1 5 4
F. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
A. N. Brown 21 1 5 4
D. J. Wilson 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4

CANBY DISTRICT—NO. 15.

H. Balford 21 1 5 4
F. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
A. N. Brown 21 1 5 4
D. J. Wilson 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4

CANBY DISTRICT—NO. 16.

H. Balford 21 1 5 4
F. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
A. N. Brown 21 1 5 4
D. J. Wilson 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4

CANBY DISTRICT—NO. 17.

H. Balford 21 1 5 4
F. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
A. N. Brown 21 1 5 4
D. J. Wilson 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4

CANBY DISTRICT—NO. 18.

H. Balford 21 1 5 4
F. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
A. N. Brown 21 1 5 4
D. J. Wilson 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4

CANBY DISTRICT—NO. 19.

H. Balford 21 1 5 4
F. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4
A. N. Brown 21 1 5 4
D. J. Wilson 21 1 5 4
C. H. Alford 21 1 5 4

THE HARTFORD HERALD.

"I COME, THE HERALD OF A NOISY WORLD, THE NEWS OF ALL NATIONS LUMBERING AT MY RACK"

VOL. 4. HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JAN. 16, 1878. NO. 2.

NOT FIT TO BE KISSED.

"What ails papa's mouth?" said a sweet little girl. Her bright laugh revealing her teeth white as pearls. "I love him, and kiss him, and sit on his knee. But the kisses don't smell good when he kisses me!"

"But, mamma—her eyes opened wide as she spoke. Do you like nasty kisses of 'bacon and smoke?' They might do for boys, but for ladies and girls I don't think them nice," as she tossed her bright curls.

"Don't nobody's papa have moufs like and clean? With kisses like yours, mamma—that's what I want to kiss papa, mamma—that have such a mouf!"

"It's nasty to smoke, and eat 'bacon and spit. And the kisses aint good, and aint sweet, not. And her mouf-like face were a look of disfigurement. As she gave out her verdict, you can't see and just."

Yes, yes, little 'Darling,' your wisdom has seen that kisses for daughters and wives should be clean. For 'bacon and spit' something of order and bliss. I'm months that are stained and unfit for a kiss.

FRAGMENTS OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF OHIO COUNTY.

BY H. D. TAYLOR.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

The great South Sea bubble of England was once a more laughable face than this Kentucky banking scheme proved to be. Every body wanted bank stock. It was greedily taken, and the banks organized, and their notes put in circulation. In the meantime the little of Waterloo had settled the peace of Europe, and the close of our war with England rendered the United States a tempting field for the long pent up work-shops of the world, and we were flooded and overstocked with foreign merchandise.

To vend these overstocks of goods, peddlers frequented the whole country, took the notes of these independent banks, and made regular raids upon them until their small specie deposits were exhausted, and but two of those banks in the whole State proved solvent, and the notes of the balance proved an entire loss to the country, and the merchants were among the principal sufferers.

In the meantime our Hartford merchants for several years of highly remunerative prices. This increased its profits. Skilled as well as unskilled hands were everywhere engaged in agriculture and preparation for market which resulted in a tremendous over-crop; much of which was of the lowest grade in quality. This crop was eagerly sought by the merchants and shipped to New Orleans, but from the over-supply on the market, prices fell to a most ruinous rate, and perhaps the whole crop including the immense amount of lower grades, did not sell for enough to pay the expenses of shipment, inspection, commissions and other expenses.

These heavy losses from broken banks and the low price of tobacco fell so heavy on the merchants that every store in the place, save one, closed or suspended business, and that was the house of S. I. & D. Morton.

This firm was a striking example of the strange freaks of the fickle Goddess of fortune, who shapes our ends regardless to our best aims and efforts, educing from seeming evil and disaster, success and fortune. The routine of merchandising in those days was as follows:

Merchants shipped their produce to New Orleans, sold out, bought bills of exchange on New York or Philadelphia, and went round on vessels to purchase their goods in Eastern markets. The year previous to the great decline in tobacco, the Mortons had been quite successful in their shipments to New Orleans, where they invested the proceeds of their sales in a draft on some Eastern house, and went on to lay in a large stock of goods, but on arriving there the house on which their draft was drawn had failed. The consequence was that no goods were bought, and they had to return to New Orleans and get their money out of the drawer of the draft, by a tedious course of law. Thus while their means were locked up in the courts, over which they were no doubt fighting and fuming at their ill-luck—their fellow merchants chattering, no doubt, at their good luck in monopolizing the trade, were greedily running into ruin and disaster.

The Mortons, in the meantime, charged at their apparent ill-luck, and fearing the ultimate loss of their suspended New Orleans debt, set about a vigorous and vigilant collection of their home debts, and thus by the time their panic and pressure set in, they had collected or secured the most of their home debt, and were ready with their capital to take possession of the vanquished field, and monopolize the trade of the whole country for years afterwards, when they divided their means, and Samuel Morton removed to Palmyra, Missouri, and David Morton to Hartsville, and Isaac Morton (who) remained at Hartford, where he had little or no opposition for a considerable period of time.

Several stores of small capital and short duration occurred, but the first of any magnitude, was that of Richard Elliott—he had been the cashier of the old commonwealth bank at Hartford, and his commencement, was an excellent financier, with indelible industry, shrewd, and pleasing in his manners, he proved to be the most successful mer-

chant of the times; his health failed, however, and he died in a few years. It was a matter of doubt what his ultimate success would have been, whether he would have proved a millionaire or bankrupt. He commenced merchandising at the commencement of a prosperous period, property of all kinds continued to rise in value, whilst the improvements in machinery in manufacturing, and the great reduction in the tariff on foreign merchandise, had so reduced the price of goods bought at wholesale, that merchants could sell goods at retail at heavy profit, and yet have the credit of selling them dirt cheap, as their customers thought and said. This prosperous period continued during the whole of Mr. Elliott's time of merchandising, his estate wound up with a very large surplus for his heirs and left also a very formidable list of insolvent debts which were an entire loss, although the strictest vigilance was used in making collections.

Mr. Elliott's death was much lamented by the community; he was highly esteemed as a citizen; had considerable literary taste and attainments, liberal and generous in his dealings. It is useless now to speculate what would have been his financial success had he lived to pass the pangs and pressure of the year 1837-42 and '53, which have not only ruined many of our merchants' solvency.

During the time and shortly after the close of Mr. Elliott's career various other stores were started in Hartford; among them were Logan Walker's, Larkin & John G. Nally, John Phipps' & W. W. Phipps, and Crow & Taylor, who carried on a long career of merchandising with various success—all of whom escaped insolvency, but none of whom became millionaires—and all have given place to others, whose careers are too well known to the present generation to be of any interest to the general reader.

The great drawback upon the commercial success of this county has been the credit system. The time was when the credit system was almost a necessity, or at least thought to be so. Our sole market was at New Orleans; the produce of this country was only shipped there at one season of the year, hence the farmer only realized anything for the products of his farm annually, but he had to buy his supplies at all seasons—instead of being a year in advance he was always a year behind, and had to live on credit and pay at the end of the year. A bad crop or low market seldom failed to leave the farmer short of means to pay at the end of the year, and the result was that he had to settle his score bill by giving his note bearing interest. If the merchant had a heavy capital he could stand this for the note was drawing interest; but seldom the farmer could, for he was too apt to extend his credit so far that he would finally have to be sued and harassed if not entirely broken up.

But this was not the only evil attending the credit system; it threw the whole trade into the hands of heavy capitalists; they could afford to indulge their customers and still keep up a supply of goods; but the merchant with small capital soon crowded out of stock on hand and could not collect enough to replenish, and hence was compelled to suspend business, and throw the whole trade into the hands of the more wealthy merchant who could sell goods at his own exorbitant prices.

Upon a review of the difficulties and disadvantages attending the credit system, both to the merchants and their customers, it is astonishing that it is still persisted in by so many. By it the merchant handles his capital only once a year, and, even in old times, when there was little or no property exempt from execution, all prudent merchants put on at least twenty-five per cent. to cover losses on insolvent debtors, for no matter how prudent a man was, experience proved that their losses seldom fell short of that per cent. and now, since such a large amount of property is exempt from execution, it is even doubtful whether one hundred per cent. would be even a safe margin to cover losses in that way; especially now that it has become so easy a matter for rogues and rascals to become redeemed, purified, and baptized in that font of redemption and purification—a court of bankruptcy.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Judge Stuart's Petition to the Legislature.

[Owensboro Messenger.]

Your petitioner suggests that through intoxicating drinks many of the cities, towns and counties of this State are indebted beyond their ability to pay, and some even unable to pay interest without reference to the principal. I say this indebtedness is by instrumentalities of intoxicating drinks. This I affirm from the fact that most of the railroad indebtedness was incurred through local popular votes, and everybody knows that the majority vote in nine out of ten of the bond elections was had by the use of whisky before and at the polls. Also by the school arrangements some people are compelled to furnish the fund for the education of the children of other people, who can pay no taxes and having nothing from which they can even contribute to the school fund. I would not be understood as objecting to the school system, for I have always insisted that the independent man ought to educate the child of the poor man. This because it is the mode of making good citizens, and thereby shortening the expenses of government and securing property, trade and franchise. If left a choice I would prefer aiding in the education of the children of a virtuous poor man, but that would have been so meager a charity that we were ordered by the government

to provide for the children of all poor people, though the greater part are pulled poverty upon themselves, or received from delinquent parents and perpetuated by vicious practice.

Now I affirm that ninety-five per cent. of the vicious poor are made so by intoxicating drinks! Whisky has either ruined them poor, with drunken and feeble habits of mind and constitution, or they began poor through the bibulous habits of an ancestor, and from him received, by law of heritage, a predisposition to drunkenness, insanity, idleness, and, necessarily, helpless and immoral destination.

Your body has been bothered to determine how to provide for the insane, the idiotic and feeble-minded, on account of the alarming increase of these for some years past. These are four out of five occasioned by alcoholism. You can't now contrive for room for the court convicts, and whisky sent most of them to your penal prison, and it has now twice as many to send in, unless they are cleared on the plea of insanity. You shall guess how many of these fell by the hand of that thief and cut-throat, Whisky.

Most of the cultivated, intellectual established, great and good families of this good State have been carried to the rear by strong drink. When reflecting of all this who can refrain from the exclamation: "Thou invisible spirit of wine. If thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee devil!"

The charges I have made against alcohol are chiefly plagiarized from the preamble of the license act of 1820. And this I plead by way of estoppel on you, and so do not stop to prove the "deep damnation" of the alembic, as might be conclusively done by reference to all social science writers and statisticians of the day, together with an array of red-eyed, bloated rascals, cold, comfortless, more abundant than those hideous spectacles which prove leprosy to be a disease.

I suppose by sanction of the government you have in this State four thousand and dram-shops, and a thousand quasi-dram-shops in the form of druggeries, the latter being the worst, because they are to drink with a view to the sale of the drug. We will say the retail dealer pays \$2 a gallon for whisky, that is high enough. He sells it for \$2 a gallon, giving sixty cents for the gallon at ten cents for the drink, that is low enough. Now is it not fair, as whisky costs so much, that it should bear the expense that it occasions or quit? All of us vote yes, except Ephraim, who is joined to his side, and what I have to say of the latter is, that the sooner a fool, or a drinking man, and his money are paroled the better for him and his family.

I petition as follows: That you tax whisky five cents to the drink. That you tax brandies and wines ten cents to the drink. That you tax malt liquors two cents to the drink.

That you tax by the quart and gallon, and that you make a statute so, so, so, that it will catch all those unscrupulous drug doggeries which have been out still-hunting and netting.

This has been tried by your mother, Virginia, and it wins. This tax will pay the debt of Louisville in six years if the fund it yields is appropriated to that purpose.

It will pay the railroad bonds of Owensboro in a twelve month, and after that will more than sustain the city schools, and thereby the drinking man will aid in schooling his own children.

This policy, I am told, is paying the debt of the State of Virginia every day, and if adopted by Tennessee she would at once be relieved of the enormous weight of her debt.

Finally, I pray you to levy a tax on drinks for the State at large. If you cannot do, then make an act empowering the county of Daviess to vote such a tax for itself to pay the county bonds, and providing, if voted down in the county, that the city council of Owensboro may have a vote to raise a fund to pay her bonds and provide a school fund. This you can afford to do, because Frankfort has recently been evangelized and reformed in now assailing the demon with the bayonet all over the State.

If I have time to apply for signatures, I will bring you a list of your best constituents greater than ever went before a Kentucky Legislature. For the present it is my petition. JAMES STEAR.

LEGAL ADVERTISING—SALES.

A Word to the Legislature.

[Owensboro Examiner.]

All coercive sales in our State are required by law to be publicly advertised from ten to fifteen days before hand. The law has so required "time out of mind." The justice or propriety of notifying the public by some mode is thus recognized. This notice is to induce the attendance of those at the sale, who may become bidders. The law at present not only requires notice of judicial and execution sales, but requires notices to be posted at various places. By posting numerous notices it is supposed that a larger number of persons will be reached, and so the number of bidders increased. The larger the number of bidders the greater the competition. The greater the competition the better the property sold, not only is a benefit to the creditor or beneficiary in the sale, but is shrewd justice to the helpless debtor. It is the humane purpose of the law, while lending itself in aid of the creditor, that

its remedies shall operate with as little sacrifice to the debtor, as is compatible with even-handed justice.

In sales of land under execution and judgment it is required that advertisements shall be posted at the court-house and in three other public places in the vicinity of the land, for fifteen days before the sale. If a \$10,000 farm is to be sold, this is all the notice required by law. As the value of the property to be sold is greater, in like ratio is the number of possible purchasers diminished. So it most usually happens that the creditor is not the purchaser of such property, no other bidder competing. Or if the creditor is not the purchaser some shrewd person is on hand, who gets the property at his "own price." Where the bidder gets property at his "own price" it is at the price of the unfortunate debtor. How often does it happen within the observation of all, that such purchasers sell their bids, or resell the property for a handsome profit? This profit is not the natural outcome of trade, but results because some particular person was posted as to the time and place of a sale, when the whole public should have shared his knowledge. In sales of personal property, advertisement is required at three public places in the vicinity of the property. In a remote part of the country, for example, a constable will levy on a crop of tobacco under execution. There may not be a dealer in tobacco within ten miles of the property or any probable purchasers short of that distance. Yet the officer will post a notice on the barn door, and on the first two convenient trees on the highway within a mile of the barn. If they withstand the rain and wind for ten days, few will have been their readers. The officer attends, and if the creditor does, his return will probably be "no sale for want of bidders." If the sale does occur, how little the chance that the property will sell for its fair value? Yet so the law works, not in exceptional cases, but as a rule. The humane purposes of the law are perverted and those whom it was intended to protect for the most part can only look to the mercy and generosity of creditors. We have but hinted at the evils attending coercive sales, but the observant reader will be able to add to the category from his own experience.

The entire removal of the hazard of sacrifice to debtors may be not be practicable. But the evil can be greatly alleviated. The great body of the public in this, and in all newspaper reading communities, does not call once in every "fifteen days" at the court-house door, or at "three public places" in the county for information. In fact, the public is very unanimously ignorant of the literature posted at these places. But put the same notice in a newspaper, and doubtless a dozen men would read it, or hear of it, where one person learns of it now. As the public is more widely notified, the chances for the presence of bidders is increased, and so the prospect for better prices. If this is a probable result from newspaper advertising, why should it not be adopted by law?

It will be objected that it increases the cost of legal proceedings. Conceding this, yet how few coercive sales are made where the sacrifice of the debtor's property by lack of competition, would not pay the newspaper over and over again? Is it not a wiser policy that this increased cost should be incurred, rather than that the ardent injustice daily perpetrated on the debtor class should go on?

Legislation requiring official sales to be published in newspapers has long been in force in other States. That such laws once adopted have not been repealed, attests their wisdom. Conservative Kentucky—prone of her traditions—has been slow to alter the laws that suited Boone and his companions. Newspapers, as we have them to-day—daily or weekly visitors to every household—were almost unknown when the law regulating the advertisement of official sales was in force, was first devised. The fathers were wise in their generation. But their generation has passed. If we would be wise in ours, we must catch the spirit of the times. If new laws are better than old, let us have new ones. We commend the subject of this article to the careful consideration of the Legislature.

How to get the News.

When anybody dies, gets married, runs away, steals anything, builds a house, makes a big sale or whips his man or his wife—breaks his leg, or gets his house or barn destroyed by fire, or anything that is any way remarkable, and you believe you know as much about the occurrence as any one else, don't wait for some other person to report it, or wait to find it out by instinct, but write and send us an account of it at once yourself. This is the way that news is legitimately supplied and it takes a good supply of this most necessary article. See that you improve every opportunity this year and give us all the news in your neighborhood.

A Newspaper.

What a comfort is a newspaper, says a writer: "How small is the sum that is required to patronize a paper, and how amply remunerated its patron, I care not how humble and unpresenting the gazette which he takes; for it is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter fifty-two times a year without inserting weekly some information that in itself is worth the subscription price. A newspaper is a history of current events as well as a copious and interesting miscellany, and which youth will pursue with delight when they will do nothing else."

How Truffles Did It.

I returned to Ashville after an absence of three years and found my friend Truffles grown fat and jovial, with a face the very mirror of peace and self-satisfaction. Truffles was the village baker, and he was not like this when I went away.

"Truffles," said I, "how is it? You have improved."

"Improved! how?" "Why, in every way. What have you been doing?"

Just then a little girl came in with a shattered shawl and lacerated, to whom Truffles gave a loaf of bread.

"Oh, dear, Mr. Truffles," the child said with brimming eyes, as she took the loaf of bread; "mamma is getting better, and she says she owes so much to you. She blesses you, indeed she does."

"That's one of the things I've been doing," he said, after the child had gone.

"You are giving the suffering family bread?" I queried.

"Yes." "Have you any more cases like that?"

"Yes, three or four of them. I give them a loaf a day, enough to feed them."

"And you take no pay."

"Not from them."

"Ah! from the town?"

"No! here," said Truffles, laying his hand on his breast. "I'll tell you, he added, smiling. 'One day, over a year ago, a poor woman came to me and asked for a loaf of bread for which she could not pay—she wanted it for her poor suffering children. At first I hesitated, but finally I gave it to her, and as her blessings rang in my ears after she had gone, I felt my heart grow. Times were hard, and there was a good deal of suffering, and I found myself wishing, by and by, that I could afford to give away more bread. At length an idea struck me. I'd stop drinking and give that amount away in bread, adding one or two loaves on my own account. I did it, and it's been a blessing to me. My heart has grown bigger, and I've grown braver every way. My sleep is sound and sweet, and my dreams are pleasant. And that's what you see, I suppose.'—New York Observer.

From the Temperance Advance.

How to Have a Loving Wife.

Wives have a great deal to bear—much more than many husbands understand. Few of them comparatively get all the credit due them. And yet how patiently they bear their lot! It were a wonder that they are not always out of humor. But, the great Creator has endowed woman with peculiar patience with special tenderness, and with superior and highly refined affection. Scarcely any man is there who cannot have a loving wife if he but half discharge his obligations to her. Revolver, would you have a loving, a tenderly affectionate wife, be as gentle in your words and manners as before marriage; treat her as tenderly under a matron as when a Miss; don't make her "the mail of all work," and ask her why she looks less lively and neat than when you first knew her; don't grumble about quailing babies if you cannot afford to keep up a nursery. Remember the baby may take after its papa in disposition. When you go home, go joyous and cheerful to your meals, and tell your wife the good news you have heard. Endeavor to make her cheerful and happy. Let her into the secrets of your success or reverses in business. Make a confidant of her. Let her feel that she has your confidence and esteem. Love your wife and endeavor to give her proofs of your love. Let whisky and narcotics and cards and evil company alone, spend your evenings and spare moments with her, thus proving to her that her company is preferable to all other company. In a word, live a decent, gentlemanly, christian life, and your wife, at least nine times out of ten will be loving and true.

We send our "better half" are gratified to have Mrs. Mattie Barrett, wife of Col. John P. Barrett, editor of the Hartford Herald, as a visitor in our family for a time. Speaking of Col. Barrett's estimable wife reminds us that he is making